BOMBAY COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1814.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS FROM BUSSORA,

WE have again the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Vestal Cruizer, Captain Phillips, from Bussora, after a quick passage; by this arrival we have received two Bulletins, published at Constantinople, of the progress of the Allies. They are in the highest degree satisfactory, and we lose not a moment in conveying to our Readers the joyful and glorious intelligence contained in them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY, 1814.

The Political and Military operations of the Allied Sovereigns, continue to afford the greatest interest, and the very consoling hope that Europe is arriving at the termination of her evils.

The Allied Armies are penetrating further and further into the interior of France and approach the Capital of that Empire.

The Emperors of Russia and of Austria and the King of Prussia were on the 25th of January at Langres.

On the same day, Prince Metternich and Lord Castlereagh arrived at the same Town.

Chattillon had been chosen for the rendezvous of the respective Plenipotentiaries, nominated for the purpose of effecting a General Peace, and they had already arrived there.

In the mean while, the Allied Armies manœuvred to give Battle to the forces of the Enemy; which had collected between Troyes and Chalons on the Marne.

The immediate acceptance by the French Plenipotentiaries of the basis of the Peace, presented by the Allied Sovereigns can alone prevent the further shedding of blood on the plains of France, and can alone prevent them from becoming the theatre of fresh Exploits—In a few days, either the expectation of Peace will be determined on or it will be necessary to await the cutting of the gordian knot.

The Head-quarters of Marshall the Prince of Schwartzenberg were on the 25th of January at Chaumont, and his Army was in open communication with that of Marshall Blucher; and on the point of concerting the operations, which the general plan and circumstances required.

Dijon, Joinville, and Nancy have been taken possession of; and troops were before Metz, Thionville and Luxembourg.

General Count Bubna on following up his successes, had taken Bourg en Bresse and met with no obstacles to impede his march to Lygns.

All the inhabitants of the Countries of France through which the Allies have gone are loudly calling for Peace. They think & feel, that all resistance on their part, in delaying the conclusion of Peace, will occasion them the prolongation of the evils of war, for the cessation of which, they have sighed for so many years. On this account they remain quietly within their own thresholds. The roads are every where covered by the fugitives of the surrounding Departments and by Conscripts. The Allied Commandants give them necessary passports to sojourn in the Countries invaded by them.

The Allied troops which passed the Rhine at Coblentz and above it, have advanced towards the Meuse and are on the eve of effecting a junction with those which have advanced from Holland into Brabant.

Liege has been taken by General Tchernicheff.

A Corps is advancing upon Namur.

On the 11th of January General Bulow obtained a complete victory over the enemy between Breda and Antwerp, and has approached that Town, so as to commence the bombardment of it.

Denmark has made Peace with the Courts of London and Stockholm.

By virtue of this treaty, signed on the 14th of January, a Corps of Danish troops will be added to the Allied Armies.

On the conclusion of this important event, the Prince Royal of Sweden, at the head of 60,000 men, and after having left the necessary forces for the reduction of Marshall Davoust, who was strictly blockaded in the unfortunate Town of Hamburg, had marched to cross the Rhine and advance into Holland.

The King of Naples signed a treaty with Austria on the 8th of January.

The conditions cannot be known till after the ratifications shall have been exchanged.

The Neapolitan Troops have entered Ferrari, and are in open communication with the Austrians under the Command of General Count Nugent.

Cattaro surrendered by Capitulation, on the 8th of January, and has been occupied by the Austrian Troops.

The fort of Grado, on the opposite Coast, in front of Trieste has also fallen on the 18th of the same month.

The Austrian Troops have also taken the Fort Cerenatico, between Rimini and Ravennes.

Marshall Wellington after the brilliant successes of the 9th, 10th and 13th of December, in which he made the enemy sustain a loss of 10000 men, was about to pass the Adour, and to march to Bourdeaux.

Marshall Soult, with the remains of his army had abandoned all his positions and was already behind the Gave.

CONSTANTINOPLE 8th MARCH, 1814.

The Emperor Napoleon has again essayed the fate of arms.

Having left Paris on the 25th January, he joined the army which he had collected between the Aube and the Marne.

The army of the Allies, under the command of Marshall Prince de Schwarzenberg, on the 26th of the same month, quitted its position before Langres, to meet the enemy and to offer him battle.

Partial actions, but important in their consequences, and as they paved the way to victory, took place on the 28th, 29th and 30th at Bar le Duc, St. Dizier, Vassi, and Brienne; Marshal Blucher, Generals Count de Giulay, Wittgenstein, Wrede, York, and Saken have again given distinguished proofs of that courage and those talents for which they are celebrated.

The Emperor Napoleon had united all his disposeable force on the heights of Brienne which command the plain. His troops were posted on the slope of the hills, and rested in two lines on Dienville and Giberie. Rohtiere which formed the centre and the key of this position was defended by considerable masses of troops posted in and in the rear of that village.

On the first of February, the battle became general. Giberie was carried by assault by the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg. The enemy aware of the importance of this place, twice attempted in vain to retake it. He was driven back with loss in all his attempts.

Little Mesnil, another point of his position, was alike taken by assault by the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg.

At the same time, the columns of the Allies deployed into the plain before Brienne, and commenced the attack with that courage which characterises these troops, and with that confidence which the habit of victory has inspired. The battle lasted till night. The enemy exerted all his strength to support the centre of his

position formed by the village of Rothiere ; but here alſo he was obliged to give way to the attack conducted by General Saken, although the latter was inferior in numbers.

The General in Chief Barclay de Tolly advanced to his ſupport, but before his arrival, Rothiere was taken; at break of day Tolly took poſt there.

The French guards, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon in perſon, three times attempted to retake this poſition but in vain.

On the ſame evening, general Count de Giulay marched on Dienville to take from the enemy this laſt point of his poſition, which by means of its bridge over the Aube afforded the readieſt communication with Troyes.

After a moſt deſtructive engagement of ſeveral hours, and after reiterated aſſaults, in which the Auſtrians diſplayed the moſt [illegible] ſevering intrepidity, Dienville was taken.

At this moment the Emperor Napoleon made a laſt att[illegible] on Rothiere ; but the attacks of the French guards a f[illegible] failed, before the accuſtomed valour of the Russian g[illegible] der Barclay de Tolly.

From this moment victory was no longer doubt[illegible]

On the morning of the third, the enemy who ſtil[illegible] cupied the heigts of Briſenne, abandoned them on th[illegible] tack.

Being vigorously preſsed by the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, the enemy, was by a rapid charge of the cavalry driven back to the heights behind Leſmonte.

The Infantry under the command of General Count de Giulay, having arrived ſome hours after, the attack of that place was reſolved on, and effected with the moſt complete ſucceſs.

Seventy eight cannon, thouſands of Priſoners, and amongſt whom are ſeveral Generals, form the trophies of theſe memorable days.

The enem[illegible] ently wiſhes to retire behind the Loire ; and t[illegible] Paris itſelf and the army of Marſhall Macd[illegible] to Chalons.

The [illegible] usly kept up.

G[illegible] ead of a Corps of Coſſacks had marched t[illegible]

[illegible] ich have been diſpatched at the firſt moment fr[illegible] he Head-quarters of Marſhal Prince de Schwarzenberg.

Th[illegible] alſo, that, on the 3d of February the preliminary conferenc[illegible] had commenced at Chatillon on the Seine.

[illegible] erations in the other parts of the theatre of war have [illegible] he moſt ſatisfactory reſults.

[illegible] to General Count de Lieven. A great quantity of powde[illegible] ns of all ſorts, 5 Eagles, 4 Cannon, the Commandant Chau[illegible] upwards of 400 men have fallen into his hands.

[illegible] kembourg, Thionville and Metz are besieged.

[illegible] cavalry is posted before Verdun. Namur has surrendered. [illegible] ture of Antwerp is every moment expected. The Prussian troops occupied the Fauxbourgs on the 15th of January.

An Auſtrian corps under the command of General Baron de Zeichmeſter entered Chambery, the capital of Savoy, on the 20th January. General Count Bubna took poſſeſſion of Lyons on the 19th of the ſame month.

In Italy, the offenſive operations on the part of the left wing of the Auſtrian army which took place towards Bologna on the firſt of February, determined the Viceroy to quit the town of Verona, on the 4th; and to abandon all his other poſitions on the Adige. Marſhal Bellegarde immediately croſſed that river with the reſt of his army, and the enemy continued his retreat with precipitation towards Cremona. He is cloſely purſued by Lieut. General Rodivoyewitche, who was at Vallizo on the 5th: Mantua and Peſchieri are besieged.

An inſurrection has broke out at Florence, againſt the Grand Ducheſs, & another at Venice againſt the French garriſon. The former of theſe places has been occupied by the Neapolitan General Minutecello.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Supplement to the Bombay Courier Extraordinary.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1814.

Having made a selection from some of the latest English papers, we have now the pleasure to lay it before our Readers in the shape of a supplement to our Extraordinary Courier of Saturday.

We understand that the Official accounts of Lord Wellington's brilliant successes over Soult, in a series of actions between the 9th and 13th of December inclusive, will appear in the paper of our Brother Editor tomorrow, and as we have as yet been unable to procure any English paper of the 30th of Dec. we have merely given for the present the general account of these events as contained in a precis of intelligence which has been kindly lent to us, from which also we have published such additional extracts, as have not already been made known here.

The result of the contests between Lord Wellington and Soult, gives great additional weight to the report of his Lordship's having actually entered Bayonne, as stated in the overland advices by the Mornington.

It was confidently reported at this Presidency yesterday, that accounts had been received from Bussora subsequent to the arrival of the Mornington, that the Allies had actually arrived at the *Gates of Paris!*—we could not trace this rumour to any authentic source.

(FROM THE PRECIS.)

(* * * * * * * * * * *)

On the 19th Nov. Buonaparte arrived at St. Cloud, and lost no time in providing the means for future hostilities by increased taxations—on the 11th, a Decree was passed doubling the contributions Fonciere and Personel, and on the 27th, still a more rigorous one, by which in order to render those contributions instantly available, the Revolutionary measure of requisition, was resorted to—Cattle, Provisions, Stores, in short every thing necessary to the re-equipment of Armies were to be furnished not ad valorem but conformably to a maximum fixed by Government payable to mandates charged on the adventitious produce of other taxes—from the effects of these and similar measures upon the minds of the people in France, sanguine expectations were formed of results decisive of the speedy downfall of the Tyrant; yet so slow was the dissemination of truth notwithstanding the endeavours of the Allies to accelerate its progress, by manifestoes and every other means they could devise, that the conscriptions were said to meet with but partial opposition in old France at least; in the remaining annexed Departments, the enormous contributions of men and money that were called for, could not fail to stimulate a disposition to revolt so certain of success under the powerful protection of the Allied Powers.

Prior to the Battle of Leipsic, pacific overtures were made by the Allies—these were refused, subsequently accepted, and rejected in turn by the Allies—Buonaparte however in his speech to the Senate on the 19th December, hinting at a prospect of Peace, and it being made known at the same time in London that Lord Castlereagh was to embark immediately for the continent; the funds were unusually affected—Omnium rising from 11 to 18: it fell again however on the following day to 14, as all idea of an immediate peace had given way to the more probable suggestion that his Lordships Mission was with a view to stimulate the Allies to continue their exertions; as well as to renew and strengthen the pledges on the part of Great Britain—This appeared the more necessary as much uneasiness had of late pervaded the public mind owing to the apparent inactivity of the Allies on the Rhine for the last month past; which was apprehended to proceed from ill-timed mercy on the part of Austria, and consequent disunion in the Councils of the confederate Sovereigns.

Lord Castlereagh embarked at Harwich on the 29th Dec. on board the Erebus S. of War, for Helvoetsluys; but was detained by contrary winds—as it however became fair on the 1st Jan. he is supposed to have sailed on that day.

Switzerland was declared neutral by Buonaparte: deputies from the Diet accordingly waited upon the Emperor of Austria, who it is said refused to respect a neutrality evidently imposed by France as a measure of defence. Prince Schwartzemberg, would it was thought enter France by Basle.

In Italy, the Austrians under Generals Hiller and Nugent were every where successful; the Viceroy had successively abandoned the Tagliamento, Piave and Brenta and retired beyond the Adige keeping possession of Verona only on the left Bank.

In Flanders the spirit of revolt was daily gaining strength, General Bulow had, by proclamation, invited the Flemmings to throw off the French Yoke, offering at the same time the assistance of the Allies—Accounts of a revolution in that quarter, equally prompt and extensive as that in Holland were hourly and confidently looked for.

In Spain our successes were equally glorious.

On the 10th November, Lord Wellington attacked and drove the French from their position at St. Pé took 2,000 prisoners 51 Guns and 6 Tumbrils. The loss of the Allies was 280 killed 1966 wounded and 70 missing.

On the 29th December dispatches were received from Lord Wellington containing a narrative of a series of conflicts with Soult from the 9th to the 13th inclusive, the most severe of which took place on the 10th and 13th.

On the former day, the enemy brought out the whole of his army to attack the left wing of the Allies under General Sir John Hope and Baron Charles Alten. They were repulsed at every point—one Dutch and one German Regiment came over to the Allies in the evening.

Having failed in repeated attempts against our left, Soult drew nearly the whole of his force through Bayonne and on the 13th made a desperate and general attack upon our right under Sir R. Hill; where also they were repulsed and beaten back into their entrenchments under the walls of Bayonne. Our loss in these actions was about 570 British and Portuguese killed and 3,400 wounded amongst the latter Generals Robinson, Barnes, and Ashworth—private accounts state that of the enemy at 10,000, their supposed strength prior to the 9th, was 60,000. these operations had secured to us the Territory between the Nive and Adour, the Navigation of which we now command, nothing further of importance had occurred by his Lordship's last dispatches dated 22d December.

Parliament met on the 4th November, immediately after the glorious events on Saxony, were made known—ample supplies were readily granted; in fact the whole resources of the Country were placed at the disposal of Government; all parties uniting in one sentiment of devotion to the general cause.

On the 20th December Parliament adjourned to the 1st of March. The Allied powers had ordered their reserve, to the Rhine and new ones to replace them—such were their exertions that it was estimated, they would be able to bring 800,000 men into the field early in January 1814.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

DECEMBER 27, 1813.

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, Dec. 21.

LEGISLATIVE BODY—UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE DUKE OF MASSA.

After the usual introductory business, Count Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely spoke as follows:—

"Gemtlemen,—In the two last campaigns, without having been abandoned by victory, we have been betrayed by fortune.

In the first, one of those winters which afflict nature but once in a century; in the second, an abandoning defection of which Europe offers few examples, have rendered sterile the most brilliant successes. Happily, Gentlemen, the nation which had enjoyed prosperity without being intoxicated by it, has supported misfortune without dejection, and after having generously in the preceding wars defended the territories of our Allies from the evils of war, we are prepared courageously to preserve our own from them.

"Called round the throne under weighty circumstances, the Emperor has yet associated you, Gentlemen, in the views of his policy as in the efforts of his administration. I have said the views, and not the secrets of his policy; and in short this policy has always been the defence and independence, of the honour, of the industry, and of the commerce of France and her Allies.

"But nations, like Governments, deeply impressed, strongly pre-occupied by the more recent events, forget those more distant, keep faintly in their memory the first causes, and lose sight of the links of that historic chain which connects the past with the present.

"God forbid, Gentlemen, that I should now describe here any past grievances, calculated to vitiate any minds, to kindle any resentments; I do not call back my thoughts, I do not call yours on the past; but because that, in each of the pages in which the remembrance of it is preserved, one can discover with certainty who have been the provokers of the war. War has existed in Europe for twenty years; the last is connected with the first and is the consequence of its origin. To see to whom must be imputed the misfortunes and the duration of this war, it will be sufficient to refer to its cause, and to recollect that the intervals of peace, or rather the short truces during which nations have breathed, have been owing to this France.

"The aggression did not proceed from France; neither in 1792, when she was invaded; neither in the year seven, when the treaty of Campo Formio was broken; neither in the year eight, when the Russians came across Germany and Italy, to menace our frontier; neither in the year ten, when the treaty of Amiens was violated; neither at the epoch of the invasion of Bavaria, when the peace of Luneville was disavowed; neither at the epoch when the treaty of Presbourg was placed in oblivion; neither when the engagements of Tilsit were abandoned; neither when the treaties of Vienna and Paris were [illegible]ces.

[illegible], on the contrary, France, who, victorious and conquering, consented to the armistice of Leoben, and the peace which followed it: who vanquished at Marengo but to treat at Luneville; at Austerlitz, but to restore the greater part of her conquests, or to endow thrones with them; who has not refused an armistice during the war, peace during negociations, neither before the treaty of Presburgh, nor before that of Vienna.

"At this moment has not the preliminary basis, proposed by the coalesced powers, been adopted by his Majesty, who declares to his people, to his allies, to his enemies, *that on his side there are no obstacles to the re-establishment of Peace.*

"These truths, Gentlemen, as far as relate to preceding wars, are consecrated by monuments already become the invariable patrimony of history: in what relates to the more recent events, they will be proved by the documents contained in the *portfuille* of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, of which his Majesty calls a Commission, named from among you, to take cognizance.

"Whilst negociations are going on, the coalesced powers have insisted on the continuation of hostilities. By that they have shewn us the measures which are prescribed for the safety of the State, and the honour of the Empire. His Majesty has said to you, Gentlemen, 'Nations cannot treat with security but by displaying their whole strength.' But already the energy which manifests itself in all parts—the numerous levies which are in motion—sufficiently make known the resolution of the French Nation to maintain the safety of its territory, and the honour of its laws.

"Thirst of glory, love for the country, the wish for its prosperity, are passions which never become extinct in generous hearts. They are a guarantee of the zeal with which you will associate yourselves, Gentlemen, in the efforts of the administration; to support, by powerful means of defence, the negociations which are going to be opened.

"Less powerful, less strong, less rich, less fruitful in resources was France in the year eight, when threatened on the north, invaded on the south, torn in pieces in her interior, exhausted in her finances, disorganised in her administration, discouraged in her armies. The seas brought her hope—the victory of Marengo restored her her honour—the treaty of Luneville brought her back peace. I describe this picture, Gentlemen, but for the purpose of again calling back, within and without, the energetic sentiment of our dignity and of our power, only that our friends and our enemies may at the same time understand the thoughts of the Monarch, and the force of the nation; the moderation of his wishes, the ardour for an honourable peace; his horror for a shameful peace."

The Legislative Body gave an authenticated copy to the Orators from the Council of State of the Imperial Decree, of which it had just received a communication, as well as of the speech of Count Regnaud Saint Jean d'Angely, and ordered that the whole be entered in the proces-verbal, and six copies printed.

After the departure of the orators from the Council of State, the Assembly adjourned till one o'clock tomorrow precisely.

Paris, Dec. 20.—His Majesty to-day presided at an Extraordinary Sitting of the Council of State.

The Legislative Body will have its first Sitting on Thursday next, the 23d.

Paris, Dec. 21.—Count Regnaud presented himself at the Tribunal of the Legislative Body, and read a Decree from his Majesty conceived in these terms:

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

"Palace of the Thuilleries, Dec. 20.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy; Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, &c. &c.

Our Council agreeing, we have decreed and do decree as follows:—

Art. 1. The Legislative Body shall name an Extraordinary Commission of five members.

2. Each shall be appointed by a separate scrutiny, and by an absolute majority of voices.

3. The President of the Legislative Body shall be of right a Member of the Commission, independently of the Members elected by ballot.

4. When the nomination of the Commission shall be concluded, the President of the Legislative Body shall make it known by a message.

5. The present decree shall be carried to the Legislative body of the Orators of our Council of State.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

MORNING CHRONICLE, 27th December.

The advocates for eternal war become daily more alarmed in proportion as, to an unprejudiced mind, every thing indicates the advancement of the great work of peace, which it is now placed beyond doubt, has has begun on the Continent.

The Allies, in their admirable Declaration of the 1st December, strongly express their anxiety to put an end to the calamities which have ravaged and depopulated Europe during the last twenty years, and intimate that they have offered to France terms of peace, both advantageous and honourable to her in her misfortunes.—Bonaparte, in his speech to the Senate, on the 19th December, declares, that he has acceded to the preliminaries basis offered by the Allies, and that there exist no obstacles to peace on his side. Our Ministers have asserted in Parliament, that the most perfect concurrence and good understanding subsists between them and the Allied Cabinets; and our Secretary for Foreign Affairs is himself on the point of departure for the Continent, to give, by his presence, every possible facility and acceleration to our efforts in the cause. Yet, notwithstanding all these circumstances, so decidedly and unequivocally pacific in their nature, and tendency, *The Courier* and *Times* are endeavouring to pursuade their readers that peace is, and ought to be, at a greater distance than ever!

Have these writers been furnished with the knowledge of circumstances and events that counteract the public appearances? We know there are rumours of division among the Allies on the subject; and it is possible that the extraordinary journey of our Foreign Minister is for the purpose of exerting his efforts at conciliation. It is said that Lord Aberdeen has found it necessary to repair to Vienna, to have a conference with the Emperor himself; and yet these rumours are not reconcileable with the contents of the Paris Papers which reached town on Saturday night, to the 24th instant, and in which, upon the topics of peace, we have a speech of Regnaud de Saint Jean D'Angely, addressed to the Legislative Body, and an unofficial article in *The Journal de Paris*, both of which are similar in substance. The former, however, as the sentiments delivered by the authorized Orator of the Government, is the most entitled to attention. From this document we learn, that negociations are about to be opened, and also the important fact, that hostilities, nevertheless, are not to be suspended. The Allies, it seems, have determined not to sheathe the sword till the olive branch is firmly placed, and thus it is that Bonapaarte calls upon the French people for new exertions and additional sacrifices. The Allies in their Declaration announced to the world, that they will not lay down their arms until they have obtained that great and beneficial result, a state of peace that shall restore the just equilibrium of Europe. Bonaparte in his speech to the Legislative Body told them (and the sentiment is re-echoed by his Orator) that nations cannot treat with security except by displaying their whole strength, and this sentiment is again repeated in an article put forth in the *Journal de Paris*, with the addition, that it is thus peace must be obtained. We have, therefore, on both sides, the determination to continue hostilities, in order the more effectually to obtain the objects which each seeks in peace.

s worthy of remark, however, that the statement made by Bonaparte in his speech to the Legislative Body, that there are on his part no obstacles to the re-establishment of peace, is repeated in the address by Regnaud de St. Jean D'Angely to that body, and again reiterated in the article to which we have alluded in the *Journal de Paris*. It is of course the interest of Bonaparte to induce the French people to believe that such is the fact, and therefore the expression must be taken as one of finesse, rather than an allegation founded in truth. When he says, however, that delays have arisen, and that there is no obstacle on his part, the inference that he leaves to be drawn necessarily is, that the obstacles have arisen on the part of the Allies; and here we come to the point which at present remains enveloped in secrecy, and which must continue so till one party or the other condescend to remove the veil, or till circumstances which cannot be mistaken place in their true light the events that are now concealed.

It was naturally expected that some illustration of this point would be drawn from the documents, which, it was stated in Bonaparte's speech, were to be laid before the Legislative Body; but it appears they are to be referred to a Committee of five Members, who will probably make just such a Report as may suit his purpose. We have, however, in one of the Journals, if that may be considered any illustration, a tirade against the ambition of Russia.

The Papers contain an article from Bordeaux, respecting the action on the 13th with Lord Wellington's army, but it does not make out a better story than the preceding advices from Bayonne. It is evident from this statement, that our army had not, as before pretended, been driven across the Nive. Our loss is now estimated at 16,000 men killed and wounded, which upon the face of it must be a gross exaggeration.'

MORNING CHRONICLE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28th 1813.

It was an observation of Prince Eugene, that 100,000 troops are worth 100,000 treaties. The English seem to have been so fully prepossessed, with this sentiment, that the conventions of mankind, by which the afflictions of war have been relieved and the consolations of peace restored, are so little the subject of regard among them, that the arrangements which form the political alphabet of the Continent are to them a dead letter, an obsolete character of which they are altogether unacquainted with the power. The history of the past 20 years should have convinced us of the folly of this neglect, & when 'Europe is to be reconstituted,' when the magnificent edifice of public happiness laid in ruins by the storms of war is again to be raised, it is high time to inquire on what basis it will most securely repose, and by what orders of art its stability and beauty may be most successfully combined. The following observations, suggested on the departure of a Noble Secretary of State, are intended to assist us in this design, and by tracing the scite of French power, at different periods, as limitted or extended by successive treaties, we shall be the better enabled to determine what are the proportions the structure may in future posess, without incroaching on the ground, incumbering the outlets, or obstructing the views of its neighbours.

The Declaration of the Allies, recently published at Franckfort, proposes that the territory of France shall be more extensive than at any period under her kingly Government. These dominions received their greatest enlargement by the various treaties which terminated many sanguinary wars in the reign of Lewis the 14th, from the middle of the 17th to the beginning of the 18th century. During his Government the treaty of Westphalia added Alsace, the treaty of Aix la Chapelle French Flanders, and that of Nimeguen several fortresses of the Netherlands, and the spacious province of Franche Comte, Strasburg, and some other towns which had been reserved were subjoined by the peace of Ryswick. The negociation at Utrecht, in 1713, was the last important event of the life of Lewis, and the tranquility which succeeded for the long interval of twenty years, consolidated by time, what had been determined by treaty.

In this situation, France remained to the death of Lewis the 16th, with the whole of the country from the Bishoprick of Spire, pursuing an imaginary line to Furnes, in Flanders, excluded from her territories. The aggressions by which this productive and populous region was united with her domains, are too well known to require explanation, and we shall therefore only advert to the transactions that succeeded, by which the prodigious aggrandizement was attained in which are to be found the dimensions of the Empire of Napolion, prior to the Dutch insurrection.

From the war of the Revolution, Prussia first retired from the contest, and her example was followed by most of the other States, and in 1797 Austria was at length detached by the treaty of Campo Formio, when England was left alone in this arduous struggle for the liberties of mankind. Subsequent to the Administration of Robespiere Switzerland was attacked and the King of Sardinia was driven from the Continent, the Pope was made prisoner, and the expedition to Egypt was undertaken. The negociations at Rastadt being inconclusive, a new coalition was entered into by Austria and Russia in 1799, and in the following year the peace of Luneville was signed by the Emperor Paul.

The treary of Amiens in 1802, in which Great Britain was so particularly concerned, is the arrangement at which we shall look outstand, because the accession of territory by France from that moment received the sanction of the only power which had uniformly resisted all her progressive incroachments. This memorable negociation widely expended the dominions of France beyond the augmentation we have distinguished under Lewis the 14th; for from that moment, the Scheldt, the Rhine, Mount Jura, and the Alps, became the boundaries of her Empire. She obtained by it the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands, with other neighbouring possessions of the United Provinces; Avignon and Venice, with Savoy, Nice and Monaco in Italy, [illegible] her arrondissement, Muhlhausen, [illegible] were dismembered from Switzerland.

Such were the proud accessions to France consequent on this treaty, while under the new constitution of the Cantons, the Valais had before been detached from the Confederation in order to be incorporated with her territory. The year 1802 was in other respects fruitful in mischiefs. By an Arrêté of the First Consul, the unfortunate King of Sardinia was deprived of the rest of his estates in Italy; a Senatus Consultum united Piedmont to France, and on the death of the young Duke, Parma and Placenca were likewise joined under a secret Treaty, alleged to have been concluded at Madrid.

To these latter, Great Britain has neither the mortification or disgrace of being a consenting party, nor to those violations of national faith and common justice which have so rapidly succeeded, and on the contrary, she has employed all her resources, profusely if not discreetly, to prevent them.

In the Spring of 1803, Bonaparte occupied Hanover, at the same season of the next year, having already been elected President of the Cisalpine Republic, he was declared Emperor of the French. In 1805, that Republic was erected into a Kingdom, contrary to the terms in the Treaty of Luneville, and of this new Royalty he was appointed the Sovereign. Austria refusing to confirm that usurpation, another war commenced, which was terminated by the peace of Presburg, when she paid, as the price of her resistance, all her possessions in Suabia, in the Tyrol, and Venetian Dalmatia, and received no other compensation for her sacrifices than the Archbishoprick of Saltzburg.

Genoa and Lucca had already been added to France, and in March 1806, Joseph Buonaparte was declared King of Naples, and Lewis was seated on the throne of Holland. In August 1806, the far-famed Continental system was adopted; and in 1807, the Treaty of Tilsit was productive of many important consequences. By it was laid the foundation of the kingdom of Westphalia; under its sanction a new dynasty in Poland was projected, the Duchy of Warsaw was established and the seizure of Dantzic opened a flattering prospect to France of a powerful maritime establishment to overawe the States of the Baltic. In addition, the Roman policy was imitated and military roads were cut through the domains of Prussia, and opposition being utterly impossible to the unwieldy power of France, the numerous Princes of the North became reluctant associates of the Confederation of the Rhine.

Ordinary minds would suppose that such acquisitions were sufficient to satisfy even the cravings of ambition, but this passion, like space, has no limits and to conquer one world is to sigh for another.

Peace and war went hand in hand, however unnatural the union, to accomplish the purposes of Buonaparte, and the same year which, by the peace of Tilsit, gave repose to the North, spread the flame of war in the South, and the Peninsula with Etruria were invaded. In 1809 the conflict with Austria was renewed. and the Treaty of Schonbrunn, like that of the Pyrenees, closed hostilities with the intermarriage of the families of the competitors. A considerable dowry in treasure, to the impoverishment of Austria was among the conditions, and she was deprived of the Littorale, a part of Gallicia, of the noble [illegible] Inn, and of Saltzburg, which [illegible] lately conceded to her. [illegible] possessions in Carinthia [illegible] ola, to constitute th[illegible] France.

These are not [illegible] devolve unde[illegible] Secretary, [illegible] most imp[illegible] has occupi[illegible] man. Bu[illegible] to his Emp[illegible] Italy, he has i[illegible] numerous cities of the [illegible] and he has extended his co[illegible] th of the Ems, comprehending [illegible] rtion of the interior belonging to P[illegible], against whom a single complaint had never been uttered.

This rapid view of the accession of territory obtained by France from the reign of Lewis the 14th, to that of Napoleon, will, we trust, contribute to disembarrass the question as to what are the just limits of that country under the existing treaties; will tend to shew how far the boundaries may be fairly contracted or enlarged; in what situation as to her neighbours she may be placed, consistently with the ambition of her Government to extend her dominions; where the line may reasonably be drawn, and where any concession will be justly likely to endanger that equipoise of power in Europe, which it is the duty of every Member of the Alliance to secure, for the preservation of his own independence and the future security of mankind.

DEPARTURE OF VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.—As we stated yesterday, at the Cabinet Council held on Sunday, which sad till half past six o'clock, the Noble Viscounts powers, instructions, &c. were fully and finally agreed upon and were afterwards submitted to the Prince Regent, and received his Royal Highness's sanction. Lord Castlereagh waited upon the Prince yesterday morning, and took leave of his Royal Highness. He was also busily engaged in the course of the day with the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Bathurst and others of his colleagues, and Mr. Hamilton, his Under Secretary. The Noble Viscount attended at his office, and swore in Mr. William Richmond, as a Special Messenger, to attend his Lordship, in the room of Mr. Basilico, resigned, who had filed that office about thirty years. At two o'clock Mr. Corrisock, the Messenger, was sent off to make preparation on the road. Dinner was ordered for Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh at half past three o'clock; Mr. Hamilton and a few select friends dined with them, but the arrangements necessary to be made were so numerous and important, that they were not in readiness till half past seven, when it was announced to those who were to accompany and attend the Noble Viscount in his mission; consisting of the Viscountess, Lady Emma Mount-Edgecumbe, as a companion to her Ladyship; Mrs. Robinson, her Ladyship's principal Waiting-woman; Mr. E. Robinson, and M. Planta, of the Foreign Office, as Secretaries to the Mission; Mr. Ward, a young gentleman, a relative of Viscount Castlereagh; Mr. Richmond, the Noble Viscount's Special Messenger; Mr. Ruff and Mr. Williams, the King's Messengers Mr. Krouse, Messenger to Mr. Planta. Four carriages were in readiness at the door of the Noble Viscount's house, in King-street, St. James's. Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh having taken a very affectionate leave of their private friends, who attended to bid them farewell, as well as very condescendingly of their domestics, the different parties left the house and entered the carriages. The Noble Viscount was received by a large concourse of people assembled on the occasion with unbounded applause—hats off, huzzaing, clapping of hands, and every demonstration of joy which the populace could shew. This demonstration of joy had nearly been attended with very serious consequence: the shouting of the people caused the horses in the second carriage to run away but they were providentially stopped by some of the spectators, at the risk of their lives, just as the carriage was coming in contact with a post turning towards Pall-mall. They were to sleep at Maidstone, and to proceed this day to Harwich.

Viscount Castlereagh, it is understood, had made arrangements for being absent two months. It is said that the Viscountess, Lady Emma Mount-Edgecumbe, &c. will stop with the Earl of Clancarty, in Holland, and remain there till the return of the Noble Viscount.

General Pozzo di Borgo left Brunswick House, Hanover-square, at eleven o'clock last night, for Harwich, to embark for the Continent.

Count Louis de los Rios, brother to his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador, left Grafton-street a few days since with dispatches for Spain.

By private letters which reached town from Hanover on Saturday evening, we are made acquainted with the Restoration of the Duke [illegible] to his territories in Germany. [illegible] through Holland to congratulate [illegible] illustrious friend the Prince of Orange, on [illegible] attering reception, his Serene Highness [illegible] towards Brunswick with his suite, [illegible] as met a few miles before he ca[illegible] to [illegible] city, by a large troop of his Nobility and Gentry on horseback, habited in the uniform of his Highness's corps (provided at their own expence), who escorted him to the gates; upon his arrival at which, a carriage, drawn by eight fine bays, was brought up, and conveyed his Serene Highness to the Palace, amidst the acclamations of the populace, while three hundred ladies of the city, clad in white, strewed the way with flowers, and a band of various instruments united in the patriotic Engl sh air of "God save the King."

Yesterday the Royal Horse Guards mounted guard, for the first time, at the Horse Guards, in their new dresses of jackets and helmets, with a[illegible] whalebone at the back of these helmets, in imitation of horses' tails.

COURIER.

29. DECEMBER.

Paris Papers have arrived to the 20th. Five Members have been appointed to form a Secret Committee of the Legislative Body to take cognizance of the Diplomatic Transactions of the Negociation, and also of the Communications of the Allied Powers. This last Paper is now for the first time alluded to by Buonaparte. It is probable that the documents will not be published, but the Secret Committee, of whose names we never heard before, will make such a report as shall be agreeable to Buonaparte, which report, in all likelihood, was drawn up before the Committee was chosen, and will be submitted to them at the same time with the documents on which it will purport to be founded.

Buonaparte in his speech to the Legislative Body, said, "that he had a hope that before the opening of the Session, the Congress of Manheim would have met, but that new delays, not attributable to France, had deferred the wished-for moment." These new delays seem still to exist—and not the least mention is made in these Papers, six days later than the opening of the Legislature, of the Congress. It is most likely that these delays are to be attributed to the new situation in which affairs are placed by the counter revolution in Holland. The offers alluded to in the Declaration of the Allied Powers were made before the event. Buonaparte objected to them, and probably entered into some correspondence or negociation with the view of changing the basis offered and of obtaining a more favourable one. But the counter-revolution in Holland breaking out, and, of course, deteriorating his position, he then declared, that "he adhered to the preliminary basis which the Negociations with the coalesced Powers had presented." But the same cause which had produced this sudden adherence on his part, would naturally induce the Allies to refuse their acceptance of it. "You would not have given us your adherence, had you not found yourself in a worse position. You cannot, therefore, expect that we being in a better one, should not avail ourselves of the increased advantage which it affords us." And hence these "new delays" mentioned in Buonaparte's Speech, these new obstacles to the opening of the Congress at Manheim.

The nature of the preliminary basis we still remain unacquainted with; but many believe that it was of a very general nature, perhaps as general as the term of the Declaration of the Allies, that they were willing "to confirm to the French Empire an extent of territory which France, under her Kings, never knew." "Very well," says Buonaparte, "I adhere to this as a preliminary basis. Let us assemble a Congress at Manheim and negociate upon it." The counter-revolution in Holland, however, proving to the Allies that the spirit of disaffection was increasing in the territories annexed to France out of Germany as well as in, they might think it necessary to have a less general and more definite and particular foundation for negociation; or, some of the Allies might be of this opinion, whilst others, Austria for instance, might incline to abide by the original offer.—And it may be this difference of opinion that has produced these "new delays."

Such are the speculations to which the Speech of Buonaparte and the declarations of the Allies have given rise. For our own parts we still cannot see any thing pacific in his Speech, still less in the echo to it by M. St. Jean D'Angely, one part of which seems to have escaped the notice of any of our cotemporaries. He says, "Less powerfull, less strong, less rich, less fruitful in resources was France in the year Eight, when threatened on the North, invaded on the South, torn in pieces in her interior, exhausted in her finances, disorganised in her administration, discouraged in her armies, the seas brought her hope, the victory of Marengo restored her honours, and the treaty of Luneville brought back peace to her." Of course if France be more powerful and fruitful in resources now than she was in the year 1801, Buonaparte must mean to say that she is able to insist upon being placed in a better position than she was by the peace of Luneville. If France with less means in 1801 was able to dictate the terms of that peace, a fortiori, with more means she will demand better conditions. Now in what situation did that peace place her? Absolute mistress of the Netherlands, the Frickthal, and of Italy, with the exception of the city of Venice, giving Venice, the Venetian Isles, and Istria and Dalmatia to Austria. Here then Buonaparte tells us by one of his agents, that he will not hear of any propositions, that should think of reducing him to the position in which he was at the peace of Luneville; he will not be content with Italy (except Venice) and the Netherlands alone. This is not such a basis as he will adhere to, or as he understands to be meant by the confirmation to the French Empire of an extent of territory which France under her Kings never knew. If we reflect upon this speech of St. Jean d'Angely's and particularly upon that part which we have quoted, we shall be more and more convinced that no peace is likely to be made at present, at least nothing that would deserve the name of peace; for surely the Allies can never think of leaving a single inch of territory in Italy, or in the Netherlands, in the possession of a man, who, by the possession of these countries, has been enabled to attack, and was very nearly on the point of destroying, the independence of every nation upon the Continent.

Lord Castlereagh and suite were expected to embark this day at Harwich for the Continent. Success to his mission, if it be, as we hope and trust, to stimulate the Allies to the most vigorous and cordial efforts a-

gainst France; to remove and differences that may have existed; to assure them of the steady and constant co-operation of this country, and to expose to them the impolicy and peril of any peace made with Buonaparte upon the basis of confirming to him a larger extent of territory than France ever knew under her Kings—Would that the Allies would "screw their courage to the sticking place" of declaring that they would make no peace with Buonaparte, who has proved himself utterly unworthy of confidence or credit.

It is remarkable that the idea of making peace with Buonaparte produced almost a general gloom throughout this country. We insert some articles from the Country Papers of our principal towns. Others are in the same style.

"On Friday the Mail from London arrived dressed with ribbons and laurels, and drawn by six horses: [illegible] inscribed with the ward "Peace" was displayed. So unexpected was this event, that but few spectators were assembled to greet its arrival. The news, however spread with the rapidity of lightning, and thousands soon thronged to the Swan Hotel, to learn the particulars; but when informed that the intelligence was the following extract of Buonaparte's speech to his servile Senate, "I have accepted the Parliminaries of the Allies, for the sake of the Empress, and the Fathers and Children of the French Nation," we may truly say that "curses both loud and deep" burst from their honest hearts to think, that there was once more a probability of our being gulled into an insecure and hollow truce.

The attainment of peace is the only legitimate object of war; yet a peace wich such a wily adversary as Buonaparte, would be unattended but by few of its blessings, but would be accompanied by many of the evils of war. We know that the only use he makes of a cessation of hostilities, is to prepare to attempt further conquests. He now lies at the mercy of the Allies; he has a great proportion of the French nation adverse to him and his dynasty; and we trust that with the thorough knowledge of all these things, the Allies will not be so duped by his alliance with Austrian the greatest curse ever inflicted upon legitimate Sovereigns), as to leave him in such a condition, either of territory or power, as to enable him, for some few years at least, to disturb the peace of the world.

Although peace would be hailed with rapture by tens of thousands, yet the recollection of the last experiment, accompanying the news, made even so desirable an event with such an adversary unpleasant to the generality of inquirers.—Birmingham.

The brief quotation from Buonaparte's Speech to his Senate, contained in the Evening Papers, created in this city a general murmur, and an appearance of apprehension and gloom that could not be mistaken.—Bristol.

"I went to the Exchange," says a Writer from Manchester, (see our last Page), "when the intelligence arrived, and perceived an almost universal gloom pervading every face, and expression of dissatisfaction issued from every lip."

COURIER OFFICE, Two o'Clock.

THE DISPATCHES FROM LORD WELLINGTON.

At length the dispatches from Lord Wellington are arrived—they arrived just as our Paper was been put to Press; they were brought by Major Hill. The fighting continued five days.

A Ballo tin will be out in about two hours. We will stop the press to insert it. An Extraordinary Gazette will be published to-night or to-morrow morning.

A letter has been received from Heligoland, dated on the 20th, stating, that the Prince Royal had proceeded in separating the Danish army from the French Count Woronzoff defeated the French cavalry in a bloody action at Wansbeck, compelled the Danes to take refuge in Rensberg, after having suffered in an action with Walmoden's corps.

General Bettenborn took possession of the batteries at Wellerwich, and opened the navigation of the Eider, which is now free. Thus the Allies obtained possession of Holstein, and entered upon that of Sleswich.

Letters from the General to the Governor of Heligoland, announce these advantages together with a cessation of arms, which had taken place between the Allies and the Danes.

HALIFAX PAPERS.

Montreal, Nov. 20th.

Letter from A Gentleman at Kingston, upper Canada, dated the 15th instant to his Friend in this town.

Dear Sir—Now our alarms are over, and the great Hero has retired from the Upper Province, I have leisure to indulge you with a brief narrative of the mighty exploits of the renowned General Wilkinson. He came forward with all the pomp and self confidence of a Napoleon. He boasted of his numbers and of his prowess, and said that he would put down all opposition that could be made, and winter at Montreal, according to the orders he had received from Mr. Madison.

Alas, poor man, we knew his weak side and availed ourselves of it. He most gallantly embarked from Sacket's Harbour, and advanced to Grenadier's Island, where he suffered by a gale of wind and lost some boats. He had time for recollection, and we for preparation to receive him. After three weeks delay there, he most valiantly determined, like his master Buonaparte, to leave this and the other ports behind him, and to descend the river immediately to the conquest of Montreal. In the night he passed this port and Prescott, but being discovered, a detachment of about 300 men were sent in pursuit of him. The redoubtable General landed his men about seven miles below Prescott, and with seven thousand men, to the great consternation of the women and children, he most heroically advanced to the village of Matilda, where the detachment which pursued him, overtook and harrassed his rear: indignant at this insult, the mighty conqueror, in person, with one half of his army, marched to punish his troublesome pursuers, who had dared to approach him; he was resolved to exterminate this small body of men, who had the impudence to interrupt his glorious progress to his winter-quarters, which he had promised his men at Montreal, where they were to enjoy the full gratification of pillage, and to riot in all the luxuries of indulgence in peace and plenty.

This part of his Army, eager to execute his orders of chastisement, boldly advanced to meet our little detachment under the command of Colonel Morrison, who chose a place on which he posted most judiciously his small band ready to receive their numerous force, consisting of three thousand foot and more than five hundred cavalry. The hero attempted to adopt the unknown manœuvre which General Harrison claims the merit of having discovered and put in execution. The contest was warm for a while, but the superior discipline and bravery of our small body prevailed, the enemy were beaten in every attempt to turn our flanks, and were put to flight; the most of them would have been taken had [illegible] the number of prisoners we had taken employed [illegible] part of our little body to secure them, and [illegible] evening prevented further pursuit [illegible] at first regular, but soon after [illegible] fled, it was a disorderly [illegible] in the fattest was the be[illegible]

It is imp[illegible]ment of the loss: upw[illegible] men were buried on t[illegible] the numbers of their wo[illegible]tain, but if they bear t[illegible] and wounded, which [illegible]hundred and forty-seven [illegible]ix hundred. The numbe[illegible] prisoners who have been marched into Prescott is more than one hundred, besides a great number who were left too severely wounded on the field to be removed. We only know of one General officer being mortally wounded, who died that evening, and was carried over the river the next day and buried: his name is said to be Convington. It is also said that the mighty hero Wilkinson received a wound in his nose.

The next day, after having sent off a detachment with the prisoners, our little army again pursued the fugitives who had joined their other division, and had advanced so rapidly, that they could not be overtaken until they had reached the northward end of Cornwall, where a consultation was held, and the General first discovered, as he said, that there was such a place on the north end of Lake St. Francois, called the Coteau du Lac, which was fortified in such a manner, that his boats and men would be much endangered by passing it. To advance under such circumstances, he thought would be imprudent: on his rear he discovered advancing, the body he had already engaged, whom he did not much like: and on his left flank, he was informed a body of militia was collecting; under these unpropitious circumstances, with heartfelt grief and sorrow, he gloriously determined in the night to pass the river St. Lawrence, and go over to the land at Salmon River, on the American side, which he happily effected with the whole remaining force by day light in the morning, to the great joy of his suffering men, who were only half-clad and fed, and to the great mortification of our little body, who fondly hoped they should have another opportunity of punishing these intruders upon British ground.

His boats (300 in number) were hauled into Salmon River, where they will inevitably be destroyed, as the severest weather has frozen them in. As he cannot remain there from the want of covering and provisions, it is supposed he will endeavour to march his army across to Plattsbourg, to join General Hampton, where he may have leisure to Play with him the game of "*Brother I am Bobb'd.*"

Thus has ended, for this year, the vain attempt of conquering Canada, and the glory of the mighty has fallen. It is not good for man to be vain-glorious and to boast too much of his power and strength. Yet, after all his misfortunes, I cannot help expressing some pity for him—when one reflects that he is the man after Mr. Madison's own heart; that he sent for him from New Orleans for the express purpose of conquering Canada, which Dearborn, and others in command before him, had vainly attempted, and when one contemplates the heavy expence that has attended his expedition, which in boats, provisions, horses, guns, carriages, &c, (cannot be less than ten millions of dollars) and the dreadful account he has to render to Congress for his three weeks delay at Grenadier Island, for his losses in men and property, and for the failure of an expedition founded in folly, of which it is said he was the father, although it had the approbation of Mr. Madison; when one has made these reflections, to which may be added the censure and suspicions of the Americans at large on such a character, I cannot help feeling some commisseration for him—but if it will be of any service to him under all his calamities, be it known that if he had attempted to pass the rapids at the Coteau du Lac, he would have lost more than half his army, and the remaining half would have been met at La China by 10,000 men, and been made prisoners. It ought also to be said in justice to him, that when he took the resolution of passing over to Salmon river, it was his only resource; to retreat up the river, unless he advanced by land, was not in his power, as he could not pass the Long Soult; to advance was sure destruction, and to say where he was inevitable ruin. Some persons, however, may ask why he placed himself in such a predicament, to which it may be answered, that he was unacquainted with the situation and strength of the enemy, and that he could not conceive that any force would dare to oppose him; Poor man, he was deceived; it is the lot of Generals as well as other men to err, *Nemo omnibus horis sapit* Alas poor Wilkinson.

Loss of Fourteen Transports.—The Paris Papers mention, that four English vessels, filled with oxen, sheep, &c. for the supply of the army under Lord Wellington, were wrecked, on the 4th instant, upon the coast of Arragon, between Teste and Mimizan. The greater part of the cattle perished in the sea; but such as remained alive were sent to Bayonne, for the use of the French army, It is added, that, according to the reports of fishermen, ten other vessels of the same convoy had, up to the 10th instant, been cast away upon the coast between Mimizan and Bayonne, making a total of 14 vessels wrecked.

The above vessels formed part of the convoy which sailed some time since from Cork, under protection of the Castilian and Tartarus ships of war, Captains Brainer and Pascoe. They were laden with provisions, horses, reinforcements, &c. for the army under Lord Wellington. On the voyage they met with a dreadful gale, which separated them, and, it would appear, has been fatal to the greater part.

THOUGHTS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

Power of Music.—When Yaniewicz, the musician, first came into this country, he lived at the west end of the town. One day, after paying several visits, he found himself a little out of his latitude, and called a hackney coach, when this dialogue ensued:—

Coachman. (Shutting the door.) Where to, sir?

Yan. Home—*Mon ami*—you go me home.

Coachman. Home, sir, but where?

Yan. By gar, I know no—De name of de dam street has *echapé*,—has escaped out of my memory—I have forgot him. Vat I shall do?

Coachman. (Grins.)

Yan. Ah! you are gay—come now—you understand de musique—Eh!

Coachman. Music—what's that to do with the street?

Yan. Ah! *vous verrez*—you shall see—*(hums a tune)*—Vat is dat?

Coachman. Malbrook.

Yan. Ah! by gar—dat is him—Marlbro.'-street—now you drive a me home—Eh!

This is a fact. We have often heard that "*music hath charms*" to do many clever things, but this is, we believe, the first time of its instructing a hackney coachman where he was to set down.

Music, said Luther, is one of the fairest, and most glorious gifts of God, to which Satan is a bitter enemy; for it removes from the heart the weight of sorrows, and the fascination of evil thoughts. Those who love music are gentle, and honest in their tempers. I always loved music, he adds, and would not, for a great matter, be without the little skill which I possess in this art. Milton was fond of Music; and recommends playing on some instrument after dinner, or to listen to another playing, as helping digestion.

The use of *Tea* had its origin in necessity and not luxury. In many places abroad, where the waters are bad, they are rendered palatable and wholesome, by throwing into them the roots, trunks, branches, or leaves of certain trees; and it is to this custom we owe the discovery of the pleasant effects of the infusion of *tea* which was first used by the *Chinese*, to *correct the bad qualities of the water* of those rivers.

The English word *Coin*, (if it be now a thing worth considering) is generally derived from *Cuneus*, a wedge, because metal was cut in wedges to be coined; but why not from the word Koinon, *common*, which we find on many Greek coins?

Shakespeare says of *Lady Macbeth*, when walking in her sleep, her eyes are open, but their sense is shut. This, it appears, is not always the case.

"Sometimes the eyes continue, even in sleep, to present objects to the mind, which engage its attention; as in the case of Johannes Oporinus, a printer, who being employed one night in correcting the copy of a Greek book, fell asleep as he read, and yet ceased not to read till he had finished not less than a whole page, of which, when he awoke, he retained no recollection."

Theory of Dreams, p. 62.

DECEMBER 29, 1813.

Yesterday the dispatches were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purfers of the under-mentioned ships, viz.

Bombay, Captain A. Hamilton; Elphinstone, M. Craig; Lady Melville, J. C. Lockner; Cabalva, J. Birch; Neptune, W. Donaldson—Bombay and China.

Scaleby Castle T. T. Harrington—St. Helena, Batavia, and China.

Passengers Per Scaleby Castle—St. Helena—Mrs. Milnes and Family, Mrs. Harrington and Family, Mrs. E. Ford, Miss O. Perkins, Colonel Darling.

Per Bombay—For Bombay—Mr. G. Mackintosh, free mariner; J. M'Dowall, R. Mously, vol. Bombay marine.

Per Neptune—Bombay—A. Henderson, Esq. assistant-surgeon; Messrs. E. Galway and C. Black, free mariners; Mr. Jos. Randall inf, cadet.

Per Lady Melville—For Madras—Major J. Simpson.—Bombay—Captain C. Hodgson and Lady; Captain G. Barnes and Lady; Miss L. Barnes; Messrs. J. Patterson, W. Noton, T. M. Baillie, inf. cadets; T. Gosley, vol. Bombay marine.

Per Elphinstone—Bengal—Mr. E. W. Ray, free mariner.—Bombay—Mr. B. Allen, free mariner; Colonel W. Brooks; Messrs. C. D. Beresford, artillery, T. R. Jervis, W. M. Ennis, engineers, cadets; T. Nish, vol Bom. marine.

Per Cabalva—Bombay—O. W. Anderson, Esq. and Lady, Captain J. S. R. Drummond; W. Gourley, Esq. surgeon; Mr. Assistant-surgeon Hewett and Lady, Miss M. Hewett; Messrs, Kentish, D. Greenhill, R. Boyd, writers; Misses E. Guillemond, H. Brown; Messrs, C. Waddington, Engineer, A. T. Reid, infantry, J. A. Davis, J. Walker, artillery cadets; G. Vernon, vol. Bombay marin. Ceylon—Rev. T. Coke, LL. D. and Lady, W. M. Howard and Lady; missionary, Mr. T. Suiter. For Canton—Loonshong, Chinese merchant.

BELL'S MESSENGER.

DECEMBER 26th 1813.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF SOULT BY LORD WELLINGTON.

Friday Government received intelligence that General Hill had pushed a corps across the Adour, and that Lord Wellington's position, on the 13th, was such as to render it extremely difficult for Soult to make good his retreat to Bayonne. General Don, at Guernsey, has received a letter from Passages, dated the 11th, which states, that on the day before *three Regiments, four thousand strong, had come over from the enemy*, stipulating to be sent to Germany, and that Lord Wellington had surrounded the town, and that all supplies from the river had been cut off.

"*Waterford, December 20th.*

"The *Union*, Jones, arrived on Saturday in our harbour from Socoa, a village on the river of St. Jean de Luz, about one mile lower down, at which the larger vessels are obliged to land their cargoes. She sailed on the 11th. Captain Jones informs us, that on the 7th the Allies expected to pass the Nive by surprise, but were foiled by the vigilance of the enemy. On the 9th, at four o'clock in the morning, the passage was effected, and severe fighting took place during that day, at the close of which the French were driven back one league and a half. Captain Jones supposes that they retreated to the entrenched camp near Bayonne. From an eminence he was an eye-witness of the fighting of that day.—On the 10th the armies were again engaged, but with no change of situation on either part. The battle was resumed on the 11th Captain Jones heard the firing, which appeared to be kept up with great vigour, but does not know the result, as he was under the necessity of sailing immediately."

In addition to the above accounts, the following were received yesterday from Dublin, informing us, that on the 11th Sir John Hope made a feint attack with his left, whilst Lord Wellington and General Hill, with the centre and right, made a successful attack on Soult's main position.

DUBLIN, DECEMBER 22d.

The account which reached town yesterday evening is in substance as follows:

At day-break of the 11th, Lord Willington attacked the enemy's position. Sir John Hope made an attempt with the left of the army, by way of feint, and met with very sharp opposition He was, however, finally successful, and drove the enemy under the walls of Bayonne. General Hope's loss was 400 men, *hors de combat*. Lord Wellington and Gen. Hill led on the principal attack with the centre & right, with less opposition, with equal success, and with smaller loss, and the conseqence of these different advantages was, that a semi-circular line was drawn round Soult's Army, with the whole of the Allied forces, enclosing him between the Adour and the sea. Gen Hill's right rested on that river; he was in posession of St. Pierre. The positions of the other divisions were such as to form the enclosure we have just described."

The details of this important business may hourly be expected. Situated as Soult is now, by the skill of our illustrious Commanders, and the valour of British troops, we may speedily expect the most glorious consequences from these new successes.

With respect to Lord Castlereagh's journey to the Continent, we hear that his Lordship is not going to any Congress, but to be on the spot to prevent delay in the communication with the Allies. He is expected to leave England on Monday, accompanied by Mr. F. Robinson, and attended by two King's Messengers, Messrs. Ruff and Williams.

It is reported that four sail of the line of the Toulon fleet have been captured by Sir Edward Pellew. The account is said to have come from Cadiz, where it had been received from Gibraltar. No intelligence, however, of such an event has reached the Admiralty.

A letter from Bremen, dated the 12th instant, has been received, in which an account is given of the retreat of Marshal Davoust into Hamburgh; and in addition it is said that this Commander had obtained leave to send a courier to his Imperial Master, to learn his pleasure as to the terms of capitulation that should be offered to the Allies, to prevent the utter destruction of that magnificent city. It is also confirmed in the same letter, that the Danes had abandoned the French standard, and had retired into the interior of Holstein.

The *Castilian* sloop of war, on her return to Cork, from seeing a convoy safe to Passages, took an American vessel, just out from the Garonne, the Captain of which states, that three days before he left Bourdeaux he went to the theatre, were between the acts, placards were thrown about and hung over the boxes, "*Down with the Tyrant—Vive* Lowis XVIII."

Accounts from Holland of the 21st instant furnish no additional information of importance. Admiral Verheuil still held out, and no progress had been made towards the reduction of any of the strong places to which the enemy had retired, with the intention to make a defence.

It is said that a China ship of immense value was taken by the *Congress* off the Western Islands, and some particulars are given of a conflict of half an hour between the prize and the frigate. We do not believe that any China ship would sail singly, but it is not unlikely that a country ship may have been captured.

An Order was made on Monday last in the House of Lords that all Petitions for Private Bills left at the Parliament Office with the Clerk, on or before Tuesday the 15th day of February next, will be received on Tuesday the 15th March next, the day appointed by the House to meet.

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TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING STREET, DECEMBER 21, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Head Quarters, Montreal, Oct. 30.

MY LORD,

On the 8th instant I had the honour to report to your Lordship that Major-General Hampton had occupied, with a considerable force of regulars and militia, a position on the Chateauguay River, near the settlement of the Four Corners.

Early on the 21st the American army crossed the line of separation between Lower Canada and the United States, surprised a small party of Indian warriors, and drove in a piquet of Sedentary Militia posted at the junction of the Outard and Chateauguay Rivers, where it encamped, and proceeded in establishing a road of communication with its last position, for the purpose of bringing forward its artillery.

Major General Hampton, having completed his arrangements on the 24th, commenced on the following day his operations against my advanced posts: at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th, his cavalry and light troops were discovered advancing on both banks of the Chateauguay, by a detachment covering a working party of *habitans* employed in felling timber, for the purpose of constructing abbatis. Lieutenant-Colonel De Salaberry, who had the command of the advanced piquets, composed of the light infantry company of the Canadian fencibles, and two companies of voltigeurs, on the north side of the river, made so excellent a disposition of his little band, that he checked the advance of the enemy's principal column, led by Major General Hampton in person, and accompanied by Brigadier-General Izard; whilst the American light brigade, under Colonel M'Carty, was in like manner repulsed in its progress on the south side of the river, by the spirited advance of the right flank company of the third battalion of the embodied militia, under Captain Daly, supported by Captain Bruyer's company of Chateauguay chasseurs. Captain Daly and Bruyers being both wounded, and their companies having sustained some loss, their position was immediately taken up by a flank company of the first battalion of embodied militia; the enemy rallied, and repeatedly returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day, in his complete disgrace and defeat; being foiled at all points by a handful of men, who by their determined bravery maintained their position, and screened from insult the working parties, who continued their labours unconcerned.

Having fortunately arrived at the scene of action shortly after its commencement, I witnessed the conduct of the troops on this glorious occasion, and it was a great satisfaction to me to render on the spot that praise which had become so justly their due. I thanked Major-General De Watterville, for the wise measures taken by him for the defence of his position, the advance; and Lieut. Colonel De Salaberry, for the judgment displayed by him in the choice of his ground, and the bravery and skill with which he maintained it; I acknowledged the highest praise to belong to the officers and men engaged that morning, for their gallantry and steadiness; and I called upon all the troops in advance for a continuance of that zeal, steadiness, and discipline, as for that patient endurance of hardships and privations which they have hitherto evinced; and I particularly noticed the able support Lieut.-Col. De Salaberry received from Captain Ferguson, in command of the light company of the Canadian Fencibles, and from Captain J. B. Duchesnay and Captain J. Duchesnay, and Adjutant Hebden, of the voltigeurs, and also from Adjutant O'Sullivan, of the Sedentary Militia, and from Captain La Motte, belonging to the Indian warriors.

Almost the whole of the British troops being pushed forward for the defence of Upper Canada, that of the lower province must depend, in a great degree, on the valour and continued exertions of its incorporated battalions and its sendentary militia, until the 70th regiment and the two battalions of marines, daily expected, arrive. It is, therefore, highly satisfactory to state to your Lordship, that there appears a determination among all classes of his Majesty's Canadian subjects, to persevere in a loyal and honourable line of conduct.

By the report of prisoners taken from the enemy in the affair on the Chateauguay, the American force is stated at 7,000 infantry and 200 cavalry, with ten field-pieces. The British advanced force, actually engaged, did not exceed 300. The enemy suffered severely from our fire, and from their own: some detached corps in the woods fired upon each other.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a return of the killed and wounded on the 26th. I avail myself of this opportunity humbly to solicit from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as a mark of his gracious approbation of the conduct of the embodied battalion of the Canadian militia, five pair of colours for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th battalions. I have the honour to be &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Returns of Killed Wounded and Missing.

Total—5 rank and file killed; 2 Captains 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers Wounded—3d Battalion Embodied Militia, Captain Daly, twice wounded severely.—Chateauguay Chasseurs, Captain Bruyers, slightly.

Headquarters, Montreal, Oct. 30, 1813

MY LORD,—Since I had the honour of addressing your Lordship in my dispatch of the 22d of September last, I have received the enclosed communication from Major General Proctor. I have however, been informed from other quarters, that he commenced his retreat from Sandwich on the 24th of that month, having previously dismantled the posts of Amherstburg and Detroit, and totally destroyed the publice buildings and stores of every description. That on the 5th of October following, when within a few miles of a strong position, which it was his intention to take up at the Moravian village on the river Thames, he was attacked by so overwhelming a force, under Major General Harrison, that the small numbers he had with him, consisting of not more than four hundred and fifty regular troops, were unable to withstand it, and consequently compeled to disperse; that he had afterwards rallied the remains of his division, and retired upon Ancaster, on the Grand River, without being pursued by the enemy, and where he had collected the scattered remains of his force, amounting to about two hundred men, and had with it, subsequently, reached Burlington-heights, the head-quarters of Major General Vincent. Tecumseth, at the head of twelve hundred Indian warriors, accompanied our little army on its retreat from Sandwich, and the Prophet, as well as his brother Tecumseth, were of the most essential service, in arresting the further progress of the Americans; but as to the extent of our loss on this occasion, or the particulars of this disastrous affair, I am, as yet, ignorant; Major-General Proctor having signified to Major General De Rottenberg, commanding in the Upper Provinces, that he had sent a flag of truce to General Harrison, to ascertain the fate of the officers and soldiers who were missing, and requesting, his indulgence for a few days until its return, in order to make his official report. I also understand, that the enemy, so far from attempting to improve the advantage they had gained, by pursuing our troops on their retreat to the Grand River, had retired to Sandwich, followed by Tecumseth and his warriors, who had much harassed them on their march. Five or six hundred Indians, belonging to the eighth division, are reported to have joined the centre.

I regret to say, that I am still without any official account of Captain Barclay's action on Lake Erie, the result of which has led to our retirement of the Michigan territory, excepting Michimackanac, and our abandonment of the posts in Upper Canada beyond the Grand River.

I have the honour to be &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Extract of a Report from Major General Proctor, to Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, dated Sandwich, September 21, 1813

I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that the enemy have been reconnoitred at and in the vicinity of the Isands, by an officer of the Indian department, in a birch canoe, who has seen seven vessels, some of them large, standing into Carryings bay, situate between those of Sandusky and Miami, and soon after heard a salute fired of fifteen guns. He also discovered, in Put-in-bay, four large vessels, with their lower masts in, and two ragged vessels, one of which, a gunboat, came out and chased the canoe. We must expect the enemy soon with their increased naval force, which we most unfortunately have not the means of opposing with effect. Your Excellency will perceive that the enemy, having the command of the waters, would be able to cut off my supplies, and my retreat, were I to remain in my present extensive position. I have, therefore, determined to fall back, and to make a stand on the Thames. I have succeeded in bringing the Indians; I am in expectation, that the principal part of them will accompany us. Many are arrived at this side of the Streight with their families. The enemy is on the advance, and in very considerable force, accompanied by their small vessels and gunboats. It would be too hazardous to fight them on the other side, as our retreat might be cut off so easily.

Head Quarters, Montreal, Oct. 31, 1813.

MY LORD,—I have the honour, to announce to your Lordship the arrival in the River St. Lawrance, of the troop ships named in the margin*, having on board the two battalions of Royal Marines, and the two companies of Marine Artillery attached to them, from Halifax, in consequence of a representation which I had made to Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, requiring this reinforcement on account of the disaster that had befallen our fleet on Lake Erie, and the danger to which the right division of the army in Upper Canada was exposed by that circumstance.

By the latest accounts from Major-General De Rottenburg, dated at Kingston, on the 28th instant, I am informed, that the enemy still menaced that post, but no attack had actually taken place.

The American Armada, under Major-General Wilkinson and Commodore Chauncey, was at Grenadier Island on the 28th, within eighteen miles of Kingston, where it had collected, after having been disappointed in its first attempt from Sackett's Harbour to pass over to Kingston.

* Diadem, Diomede, Fox, Nemesis, Success, Mariner.

The state of the weather prevented [redacted] of Major-General Hampton on the lower [redacted] and that of Major-General Wilkinson on [redacted] from being simultaneous, as was expected [redacted] reason to hope their enterprise against [redacted] will experience a similar fate to that against Lower Canada. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. PREVOST.

Right Hon. Earl Bathurst.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. to Earl Bathurst, dated Montreal, November 4. 1813

The loss of our fleet on Lake Erie, which I had the honour of reporting to your Lordship, in my dispatch, of the date of 22d of September last, together with the increasing sickness among the troops of the centre division and the diminution of the force in Upper Canada, by the different actions which had taken place, induced me to send and officer express to Halifax, with directions for the embarkation of the second battalion of marines, and the artillery company attached to it, which sailing from thence with a fair wind, and being much favoured by the weather, arrived in the St. Lawrence at the same time with he other battalion, as I have already had the honour of reporting to your Lordship.

I have now the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that both battalions, together with the two companies of artillery, and a rocket company, having been disembarked at Quebec, proceeded to this place where part of them have already arrived.

I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship the arrival at Quebec of the Eolus, with three hundred seamen, & my intention is to have them immediately forwarded from thence in the steam boat, that I may, if possible, get them to Kingston before the navigation of the river closes. I have also received a report of a part of the 70th regiment being in the St. Lawrence, together with a fleet, having on board the remainder, which I cannot but consider as a peculiarly fortunate circumstance.

In my former dispatch I communicated to your Lordship the movement and disposition of the enemy's flotilla and force, upon their quitting Sackett's Harbour, on the 19th ultimo, and of their being on Grenadier Island, on the 28th; I have now to inform you, that on the 29th, a part of this force was sent to Gravelly point, where it was observed on the 30th, to be employed in constructing huts; but it is not improbable it may have had some other object in view, perhaps to proceed down the river, and by landing at Canandaqui, to aid in a combined attack on Kingston, which Major General De Rottenburg still thought on the 30th, the date of his last dispatches, was likely to take place. General Hampton's army has altogether quitted the Lower Province, and from the reports of the different parties hanging on its rear, is retiring to its former encampment at the Four Corners.

I am happy to tell your Lordship, that the sickness among the troops is diminishing, and the casual scenes numerous. The lake fever has been almost prevalent disorder, and has affected the officers more than the privates.

[This Gazette also contains a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Keats, to J. W. Croker, Esq. stating the capture of Le Genie, French lugger privateer, of 16 guns and 73 men by the Belvorophon, on the 19th instant off Portland.]

ACTIONS WITH THE ENGLISH AND THE ALLIES.

Bourdeaux, Dec. 12—On the 9th, the enemy, with five divisions, amounting to 35,000 men, forced the passage of Cambo, and passed the Nive. He took up his positions all along that river. Our army defended itself valiantly; but, according to the orders it had received, entered its lines again in the greatest order. During the night, his excellency the Duke of Dalmatia collected 50,000 men, to attack the enemy the next day, and make him repent his rashness. The attack took place on the 10th, at eight in the morning. The enemy, who had perceived that his position was dangerous, had caused three divisions to recross the Nive during the night, so that there remained only two.

Our troops marched with intrepidity against these two divisions, which were vigorously pursued. A good many prisoners are already in our hands, but all the details were not known when the express came away. On our left, near La Verrerie, the English army was left fighting as far as Bidart, and every where broken. The ardour of the troops was perfectly seconded by the excellent measures of the Marshal. We shall, undoubtedly, have more details to-morrow. We hope that the two divisions of the enemy which remained on this side of the Nive will be pushed into the river.

Bayonne, Dec. 12—The day before yesterday in the morning, the Duke of Dalmatia caused an attack to be made on that part of the enemy's army which had advanced the preceding day to the entrenched camp of Bayonne. It was driven as far as the heights of Barronilles and Bidart. The plateau of Bassussarry was carried with the bayonet. The rain has been very violent last night, and during the day. Count Reille, having under his orders the 7th and 9th divisions, which were afterwards reinforced by the first division, and who was supported by the division of reserve under Gen. Villatti, attacked the wood of Barronilles, where the first and fifth English divisions were formed and entrenched. Count Reille had dislodged them from it, when Gen Clauzel, who, with the divisions under his orders, was before the enemy's entrenchments at Arcanques, saw that part of the enemys army which had passed the Nive, return in [illegible] on the heights of Udainer, he de[illegible]ements, which were sent him. At [illegible]ied masters of the plateaux of Bas[illegible]f that of Barronilles. The enemy [illegible]glish and one Portuguese division posted on the plateaux of Bassussarry, Arcanques, and Barronilles. The Marshal's object has been attained; the enemy has been obliged to recross to the left bank of the Nive, all the troops which had advanced on the preceding day to the right bank.

The loss of the enemy on this day was very considerable; we have taken 1200 English prisoners, among them are 15 officers, including a Colonel and a Major. We have not above 800 men put hors de combat. General Villatte was wounded, but very slightly. Yesterday, about ten in the morning, the enemy advanced four regiments of infantry on the prolongation of the plateaux of Barronillet, to endeavour to take from us that position. Our post were supported by the division of General Darrican, and these regiments were overthrown; they fell back on a line which the enemy had formed in the rear.

General Boyer had orders to attack this line on its left flank, while General Darrican marched against it in front. The brigade Menne sufficed to force the enemy to retire; he was put to the rout. This attempt has also cost the enemy very dear. We have killed and wounded a great many of their men, and taken 4 or 500 prisoners. On the rest of the line nothing has passed.

BAYONNE, DEC 13—After the advantages gained on the 10th and 11th (and which, in reality, were much more considerable than we knew at first, since, according to all accounts, the loss of the enemy amounted to 10 or 12,000 men,) we have had only skirmishing at the outposts; but yesterday the enemy strengthened his line, and seemed to be preparing to attack.—This morning the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia anticipated him. He caused the whole of the enemy's line to be attacked at day break, on the heights of Lafherenia, between St. Jean le Vieux, Monguere, and Villa Franca.

The Count D'Erlon having under his command the 2d, 3d, and 6th divisions of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and 22 pieces of cannon was supported by the 1st division of infantry, and afterwards by the 5th. The 3d division, commanded by General Abbe, had orders to attack the position in front, following the high road, while the 6th division, under the orders of General Darrican, moved to the right to take the centre fort at its beginning, and attack the left of the enemy. At the same time the 2d division, commanded by General Darmagnac, took possession of the mountain of Partouhirita and advanced on St. Jean Vieux Monguere, whence it attacked the right of the enemy's position; the attack was very brisk and succeeded very well. The enemy brought up fresh troops; we immediately brought into the line the division of General Foy, that of General Maraurio and the brigade Guiardet, of the division Darmagnac, which had not been yet engaged. The enemy was checked, and the combat continued the rest of the day, with advantages supported on our side.

We have had about 500 killed and 2,500 wounded. The loss of the enemy was much more considerable, whole lines were destroyed. We have only taken 300 English, among whom are several officers. Mocquery and Maucombie, Generals of Brigade, have been wounded. The enemy has taken from us no prisoners. In general the enemy has greatly suffered this day as well as the preceding. General Soult went yesterday to Hasparon with a part of his cavalry, and drove the enemy from it. He found on Mount Chouhe the division of Murillo, and several English squadrons. He had some charges with this cavalry; he wounded some and took some prisoners. Yesterday evening he took a position at Boulse.

Bayonne, the same evening.—Some inhabitants of St. Jean de Luz arrived here yesterday. They relate that the enemy suffered extremely on the 9th and 10th that houses and roads from St. Jean de Luz as far as to the old gate of Bedart were covered with wounded English and Portuguese. According to what the enemy's officers say, their loss in killed and wounded, up to yesterday, the 12th, amounted to 10 or 12,000 men. At St. Jean de Luz the people were struck with the consternation of the enemy. On the 10th the expected to see the troops of the Duke of Dalmatia arrive under the walls of the town. The English General Robinson, severely wounded, as well as many superior officers, had been conveyed to St. Jean de Luz in the night of the 10th. The wounded are removed during the night, that the inhabitants may not see how numerous, they are.

LONDON:

SUNDAY DECEMBER 26, 1813.

We do not feel disposed, upon an accurate consideration of all the points and interests, concerned, to retract in any one thing what we have said in another part of our Paper, with respect to the Preliminary Basis, and to the manner in which it has been received by both Parties. The more we reflect upon this matter, the more fully are we persuaded, that the affair is at present in the substantial condition which we have already described,—namely, that the Negotiation has already passed through three gradations, in the first of which, Bonaparte made overtures,—in the second, he received the Preliminary Basis, upon which only the Allies would consent to treat,—and in the third, he replied, by what in the technical jargon of the Corps Diplomatique is called, the Contre Projet. We repeat that we are persuaded that this is the present actual state of the business.

We have now only (as no subject can possibly be more important) to throw together some further detached considerations upon the probability of the happy termination of this Treaty; we say happy, for notwithstanding the nonsense of the daily papers, we shall hail any peace as happy, which, consistently with our present honour and future security, can relieve us from the pressure of war. Our present honour requires the satisfaction of our Allies, as well as ourselves; our future security requires actual pledges (that is to say, an actual holding of the means) for the permanent independence of Europe.

(To be Continued in our Paper of Saturday next.)

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